WASHINGTON.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S REPORTS-THE NEXT SESSION PASSPORTS TO CUBA - PERSONAL - GEN.
HOWARD AND DR. BOYNTON - NEW PATENT
-THANKSGIVING-BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1868. Gen. Rousseau's reports on the election riots in New-Orleans and the administration of his department for the past year were submitted to the President yesterday by the Secretary of War. The text to be given to the press for publication on Satur-

Nearly all the employes of the Capitol have re graed to the city, and are putting their offices in ordet, to be prepared for the Winter's work. Since the adjournment the committee rooms have been thorenghly overhauled, and in some instances new carpets and furniture have taken the place of that which has become worn and dilapidated. The question of the meeting of the XLIst Congress is already exciting discussion, and the members here, who have expressed opinions on the subject, seem disposed to meet and organize and get rid of the Speakership contest as soon as possible, and then immediately to adjourn. The Speakership is one of the est in the business of the next Congress. The leading pandidates are Blaine, Dawes, Schofield, and Banks.

Gov. Holden of North Carolina has officially annonneed the election of Messrs. Lathn. Holden, Stilley, Bregden, Galloway, McDonald, Badham, Barringer, and Pearson as Presidential Electors for that State, and notified them of their duty to meet in Raleigh on the 2d day of December next to east the vote of the State as required by law.

Judge Saifold, the recently appointed Supervisor for Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, having received his commission and instructions departed for his District to-day. Senators Sumner and Sprague are

many of the foreign countries, especially the island of Caba, citizens of the United States going abroad The proper safeguard is a passport certifying the State, in this city. He will furnish all the necessary information and blanks to make the declaration Only a few days are required to furnish the passport.

Gens. Sherman, Thomas, Schofield, and many of their staff officers, are going to the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, in Chicago, about the middie of next month. Speaker Coifax and wife will

The Patent Office has received from Boston as application for a patent on an improved machine for cutting and embossing paper collars, which will emboss and cut 200,000 collars every ten hours with

Thanksgiving Day has been generally observed in this city. The Executive Departments were all cers of the Government in the city attended church.

P. Sidney Post, U. S. Consol at Vienna, has formanufacture of beet-root sugar has prospered in Austria, where the last annual yield is estimated to have been worth nearly \$15,000,000. This succes Austrian named Julius Robert, which is very different from the old method of obtaining the juice in cane or hest-root by grinding or maceration. Mr

"Mr. Robert's diffusion process does not aim at obtain ing the juice contained in the cells of the cane or beet roots, but to extract only the crystaine sugar container in that juice, and to leave whatever cleent contains in the cells. To accomplish this purpose the sugar cane of roots are cut into small slices and put into a number of in that juice, and to leave windsver cash call the cells. To accomplish this purpose the sugar cane or roots are cut into small slices and put into a number of vats, which are connected by pipes running from the bottom of one vat to the top of the next succeeding. Water of a certain temperature, and of a quantity proportioned to the weight of the cane or best roots in live vats, is mixed with the material in the first vat, and allowed to remain until it takes up a portion of succharine matter, or, so to speak, until the sagar in the vat is equalized between the water and the cane or best root. That is to say, if the best root contains eight per cent of saccharine matter, the water will take up four per cent. This water is then forced by hydranic pressure into the secondynt filled with the bests. It already contains 4 per cent of sugar, but the bests in already contains 4 per cent of sugar, but the bests inving 8 per cent it will again equalize itself, and when forced into the third vat will contain 6 per cent of saccharine matter. In this way the water becomes more and more impregnated with saccharine matter, until it contains aimest as much as the best itself. To return to the first vat we find that the first application of water extracted we half, or 4 per cent, of the sugar. When this water was forced into the second vat the fresh water which forced it out and supplied its place extracted 2 per cent more before the sacharine matter became equalized between the water and the beets. This water is then forced into the second vat, and the fresh water which supplies its place finds the bests containing but 2 per cent of saccharine matter, and the next fining finds but 1 per cent, and in this way the sugar is extracted by any other method, wat has a finite sugar is obtained than by the application of pressure. The expenses for cloth and the cleaning and renewing it are entirely done away. The expense for motive power and machinery are considerably reduced and the expense of manual labor is much ease, requiring renewing it are entirely done away. The expense is motive power and machinery are considerably reduce and the expense of manual labor is much less, requiring the pressing purpose. That this process is really it great improvement claimed no longer admits of disput Mr. Robert has thoroughly tested it in his factory, an has adopted it, as also six other factories, two in Austritwo in Prussia, one in Russia and one in Bavaria."

The machinery used in this method of making beet root sugar is very expensive, but it is believed that if the experiment could be once fairly tried it would add an important and valuable branch of industry to our agricultural interest.

The following is the opinion in full of the Attorney

General on the subject of redistillation of spirits, etc. ATTORNET GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 14, 1865.

Hon. Hugh M'Culloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir: I have carefully considered the difficul-SIR: I have carefully considered the difficulties which you put to me in your letter of the 20m of October ult., and the papers which you have taid before me bearing upon those inquiries. These questions are, first, whether the law of July 20, 1868, authorizes the distillers to convey from the outlet of the worm the product of his distillation to a still or doubler through which the product has not passed before reaching the worm, and authorizes him to redistill such product in such still or doubler; second, whether the distiller is authorized to convey the product of his distillations from the original wild first to a bank, and thence to another receptacle. or doubler; second, whether the distinations from the original still, first to a bank, and thence to another receptacle, whether called a doubler or second still, and to separate the product of the second distillation as it passes from the worm connected with such second still or receptacle, or the proof sparit being carried forward to the receiving stern, and the low wines not back to the still or doubler, but to the above mentioned tank. I am unable at present, as a substantial answer to your inquiries is seened to be of immediate and pressing importance, to farnish as full a discussion of the statute in its details as I could wish. I am satisfied that the general purpose of the law, so far as it relates to this topic of distillation, shown in the acts as proof spirits. All the subordinate provisions concerning the mode and apparatus of distillation, however important they may be, have really to do only with what may be called the public regulations of the lax. I do not understand the act to propose any regulation or restriction upon the modes and contrivances which the experience or the understant they may be fastillers may suggest act to secure the collection of the tax. Ide not understand the act to propose any regulation or restriction upon the modes and contrivances which the experience or the interest of the distiliers may suggest as useful in the production of proof spirits, except in the sense and object of providing for the supervision and scrutiny of the process of distillation in and of the Government's purpose to collect the tax. It is, however, very apparent that the the act has made decisive and peremptory distinctions between the production of proof spirits, or the rectification or purification, or the production of other forms of alcoholic compounds. These latter provisions of the act have for their direct object line purpose of the Government to extract an independent has from those additional operations of rectification of distillation applied to what has arready been produced as proof spirits by the original process of distillation. Any scheme, therefore, contrivance or arrangement of the means and apparatus of distillation, which should seek to produce final rectifical spirits, or of alcohol, through a succession of aimple distillations, and thus accomplish the production of alcohol, or rectified in a manner to anighet these products only to a single tax, as upon proof spirits, would be presumply lively in contravention of the law, but this mischief and his infraction of the law being avoided, I am satisfied that any contrivance or arrangement of apparatus by which the principal and definitely described product of Boof spirits within the meaning of the law, is the result of the manufacture, and is not objectionable, unless in the arrangement of the apparatus the positive provise of the act in the nature of police regulations, as I has already characterized them, are in some penns violated. To come directly, then, to the practical inquiries

which you put to me, I am of opinion that a true construction of the act does not require any distinction to be drawn between arrangements of stills by which the process of doubling is carried on liberally, is, so to speak, by passing the low wines a second time through the same still, and passing these low wines a second time through distillation in another still. This process of doubling is not only in the general practice of the manufacturer a necessary process, but it is one distinctly and by name recognized and allowed by the act tiself. Presumptively, a law which has only for a purpose revenue from a manufactured product, should not be held to interfere with the method of manufacture, which either economy or excellence in the product would

pose revenue from a manufactured product, should not be held to interfere with the method of manufacture, which either economy or excellence in the product would dictate to the manfacturer. It must then be, if at all, in some of the provisions of the act which regulate the arrangement of the apparatus of distillation for the purpose of accessibility and security against fraudulent manufacture of proof spirits, that the enactments must be found which are supposed to exclude a continuous redistillation, and permit only a redistillation, through the very still which the first and incomplete distillation has employed such provision, it is suggested, may be found in the six teenth and seventeenth sections of the act; and to give these sections this efficiency, stress is land upon the phraseology, which requires that certain pipes shall be "so connected and constructed as to prevent the abstraction of spirits, while passing from the outlet of a worm or condenser back to the still or doubler," in the 18th section, and that "every pipe for the conveyance of low wines back into the still or doubler shall be painted blue," in the 18th section, and that "every pipe for the conveyance of low wines back into the still or doubler, which would involve so serious and unsuitable a consequence of interference with the processes of manufacture detasted by economy or excellence in the product, are these provisions, which are wholly in the nature of police regulations in sid of the scratiny and security of the apparatus may be adequately secured in due conformity to the positive regulations of these two sections by applying them to the pipes or modes by which the low whees shall be carried back into distillation, although through a progressive process, to a second still, as well as by carrying them back mechanically into the

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I beg leave to correct your Washington orrespondent. No such interview occurred as is despoke no word against Gen. Howard in the council, the proceedings of which were wholly unmarked by any asperity. After an adjournment, a son of Dr. Boynton, a considered offensive, and he was calmly rebuked. The young man then said that if the General had his two arms he would strike him. The General replied in tones which I think must fill the young man with remorse You ought not to belittle me." Yours respectfully, New-York, Nov. 26, 1868.

THE FENIAN DISPLAY IN PHILADELPHIA. brough the principal streets this afternoon. Gen. O'Nell The first business in order is the consideration of the recaident's address, which was read yesterday. The Congress will probably adjourn on Saturday mgat.

LYNCHING AND HANGING IN COLORADO. desperadoes whom vigilance committees have driven from towns on the Pacific Railroad line. Two highwaymen, named Durgan and Franklin, were for their capture, Franklin was killed, and Durgan ecaped. On the 23d a mob of 20 men took from the Denver fail and hanged one L. A. Musgrove, who had been

AN ARKANSAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY BROT FOR YOTING FOR GRANT.

BATESVILLE, Ark., Nov. 26.-Capt. Edward W. Thompson, acting District-Attorney in Arkan-as, has been shot and mortally wounded because he voted for Gen. Grant. Capt. Thompson, who was fermerly of the ist Maine Raftery and the 12th Maine Regiment, was son of the Hon. A. B. Thompson of Brunswick, Me.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Nov. 26 .- The Young Men's Christian Association Convention met to-day. The first que tion for discussion was, " What is the work of the Young tion for discussion was, "What is the work of the torsols between the churches. Mr. A. J. Connel of St. Louis and Mr. Walters of Indiana addressed line Convention. The next question was the right of election between the churches. Mr. A. J. Connel of St. Louis and Mr. Walters of Indiana addressed Line Convention. The latter held that the sole object of these Associations should be to work for Christ. Whenever youngmen undertook anything else—anything that was unchristian—they were mistaken. The sole object of the Association was to make themselves like Christ, and not Christ like them. The Rev. Mr. Martin offered the following, which was adopted:

**Resoled That no other agency can supersede the Christian Church, or do its work—the work field upon it, and for which lie has existingled it by preserve, and dose inside truth is exagging and save the work. To six in this were, as auxiliary to the Church, is the legitimate wars of the Young Med's Christian Association. It is when rainly conducted, the Church's best friend, the pastor's right arm and the strong extremel, efficient laborary in the Marter's inegrand. The Church, is the legitimate which was in birthplace and howe.

Mr. Martin said that any aspiration which sought to supersede the Church was fighting against the Church, but they could not supply the place of the Church, but they could work for the Church, and in proportion as they worked faithfully, in that proportion would they build up the Church. They ought not to seek to supersede the Church with all her hallowed associations. Any effort in that direction originated in a mis-Men's Christian Association i" This was briefly discussed

portion as they worked faithfully, in that proportion would they build up the Church. They ought not to seek to supersede the Church with all her hallowed associations. Any effort in that direction originated in a mistaken zeal, and was a war on the brethren. He stood second to no man in his esteem for the work of this Association. He believed it to be the mobiest auxiliary of the Church. It was a school where children are trained to intelligent church-membership. He would bid them God speed, to go on in their good work of whatever name or denomination, in faithfunness and loyalty to the Church. The next question was the night work of the Christian Association, introduced by J. B. Sherwin of St. Louis. He thought that the Association ought to reorganize itself. It could not fulfill its mission without the cooperation of the women of the church, and instead of calling these associations the Young Men's Christian Associations, he would have them reorganized into the Young Peopie's Christian Associations, so that all persons who have young blood in their veins can work for Christ, and then the power of evil wil give way before their united efforts. The speaker wished simply to add power to the organization. He thought that the other denominations, the Unitarians, the Universalists, and the Roman Catholics, should be invited to cooperate with them. He submitted the following questions, which, he thought, should be propounded to every hew member of the Association: Will you be a teacher or a pupil in a Sunday-School, or attend young peoples prayer-neetings, or attend the district visitation, or visit the sick, or engage in personal effort in leading the impenitent to Chirst, or unite in reading or recitations!

MURDER NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA.

MURDER NEAR GORDONSVILLE, VA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—Detective officers and the friends of William E. Burton, whose body was found murdered and disfigured near Gordonsville last week, have been making investigations concerning his whereabouts some time previous to the murder. His brother-in-law, Mr. Herbert, saw him in this city last Monday four weeks ago, since which time he cannot learn that he has been seen here. He says that on last Thursday a wagon, in which were two white men and a hegro, was seen on Nineteenth-st, late in the evening going toward the Central depot. In this wagon was the hody of a man, wrapped in a bianket. When found the head was in a bug, stuffed with straw. It is not known that he had had any difficult with any person, except with two negroes at different times nearly a year ago. He was bern and raised in Charlottesville, and served in the provost guard at that post during the war.

MURDER IN COLLINGWOOD, CANADA.

MURDER IN COLLINGWOOD, CANADA.

COLLINGWOOD, Nov. 26.—A young man named McCue was shot here hast night by one which. McCue, in company with several others, blackened their faces and went to Wirch's house to rescue a girl who was under detention against her will. An afray ensued, resuring in the shooting of McCue, who died this merning.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1868.

EUROPE.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS-MORE RIOTS. LONDON, Nov. 26 .- The following candidates for Parliament have been elected without opposition: The Marquis of Lorne, the Rt. Hon. Chichester S. Fortescue (Liberal), and the Rt. Hon. Henry T. L.

Lord Elcho is returned from Haddingtonshire; Mr. George Traill (Liberal) from Caithness, and Maj.

Hamilton (Liberal) from South Lanarkshire. The total number of members now elected is 615,

politically divided as follows:

Liberal majority..... Riots broke out at Tredegar yesterday, during the election, and much damage was done property. The authorities were obliged to call upon the troops to suppress the disturbance. The ringleaders have been arrested, and order is now restored. No lives are re-

ported lost. Riots have occurred at Longtown and Brampton, in the county of Cumberland. The military were called out to suppress the disturbance, and quiet was

A SUIT AGAINST THE LONDON TIMES-BRITISH

CLAIMS AGAINST AMERICA. The case of Wason agt. Walter of The London Times, in which the defendant was sued for damages for the publication of a Parliamentary debate containing language injurious to the personal character of the plaintiff, was before the Court of Queen's Bench, and was decided against the plaintiff, the Court ruling that the complaint was not actionable. It is understood that British claims for indemnity, based on cases adjudicated in American Courts of Admiralty, will not be entertained by the Alabama

LECTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS. EVENING.-Jefferson Davis, who is stopping at Leamington, has delivered a discourse on the importance of exploring Jerusalem, and the peculiar fitness of Englishmen for the honorable task.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION. WIGAN, Nov. 26 .- A terrible explosion has oc curred in the Arley mine colliery. Three hundred men were in the pit at the time, most if not all of whom have perished. Thirty-two bodies have thus far been recovered. Hundreds of relatives of the dead are gathered at the mouth of the pit, and

NEW FENIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—Requiem masses were celebrated in Cork and Queenstown, for the repose of the souls of the Fenians who were executed at Manchester. In both cases a great demonstration was made, the people attending the ceremonies in large numbers. There was no interference on the part of the authorities, and good order was maintained.

THE "MONITEUR" ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELEC-TION IN THE UNITED STATES AND ON THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Paris, Nov. 20 .- The Moniteur du Seir in an ediorial on the Presidential election in the United States, says Gen. Grant's large majority is a source of concord and tranquillity. It believes his policy will he to heal the wounds of the late war by measures of conciliation. The same journal, in another article on South American affairs, says the hopes held by the Allied Powers of ending the war with Paraguay have not been realized. It adds that President Lopez is strongly intrenched at Villetta, and will continue the war even after the fall of Asuncion.

MORE ARRESTS.

LONDON, Nov. 25 - Several persons have been arrestoi in Paris by the police for making speeches at

THE COMING ELECTION-THE SPANISH SQUAD-RON IN THE PACIFIC.

Madrid, Nov. 26 .- The Provisional Government has appointed the 18th of December as the day for It is positively denied that the Spanish Squadron in the Pacific has refused to give in its adherence to the Government of the Revolution.

ITALY.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRE-SENTATIVES.

FLORENCE, Nov. 26.-Signor Mari has been elected Speaker of the House of Deputies, defeating Signor Crispi, the candidate of the Party of Action,

PRUSSIA.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN BERLIN.

Bernin, Nov. 26.-Thanksgiving Day was observed ere by services in the morning at the American chapel, and by dinner in the afternoon given and presided over by the Hon. George Bancroft. A very large party was present, including several members of the Prussian Ministry, other officials, many literary personages, and other gentlemen of distinction.

> DENMARK. GEN. RAASLOEFF.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26 .- Gen. Russloeff, the Minister of War, is on sick-leave, and goes to North America to recruit his health. Gen. Rassloeff was formerly Danish Minister to the United States.

THE BEST INDIES. CUBA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURGENTS-DISSENSIONS AMONG THE LEADERS.

[PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HAVANA, Nov. 21.-There was on Nov. 5 two or three insignificant disturbances in Paerto Principe (which is a large territory.) It is but just to say that these disturbances have considerably in-creased for the last ten or twelve days, so much so, that the insurgents' forces at a few leagues from the city, the insurgents' forces at a few leagues from the city, amounted at one time, to, perhaps, two of three thousand men, and greatly excited the fears of the population of both the concery and city. It was greatly feared that the latter would fail into their hands. The troops of the Spannards consisted of only 500 regular and the soo volunicels spoken of. Now it is not known whether this force of two or three thousand men, rebels, was raised in Puerto Principe district, or whether the forces, or part of the forces down about Yunas and Port Minatl, had marched in this direction, so difficult is it to get correct information. The Rebels intended, if they could, to take Puerto Principe and make that a base of operations, and then march on to Nuevitias—its port. Seizing upon that, they intended to claim at least, beingerent rights, if not more. But unfortunately for them, the Count of Balmaseda arrived jesterlay, in ample time to allay all such tears, at the aforementioned city, and was, according to the accounts, received with great eathustasm. The insurgents had published an order commanding the procity of all the sipers of the address to the Governor-Guerral to be burned or destroyed, as the case might be, and the loyal men naturally fett a great interest in second their protectors come along. Five hundred insurgents came forward and claimed their paralon. Balmaseda will immediately march, it is said, on toward hayamo, as part of his forces are in that neighborhood, and he expects to capture a good number before his three columns shail have met. Campillo commands one, Lono another, and the remaining forces are under Balmaseda's own immediately march, it is said, on toward hayamo, as part of his forces are in that neighborhood, and he expects to capture a good number before his three columns shail have met. Campillo commands one, Lono another, and the remaining forces are under Balmaseda's own immediate orders. The whole amount to between 5,000 and 1,000 men. The rebels of all the towns and villages in the insurrecti amounted at one time, to, perhaps, two of three thousand liayamo.

liayamo.

In a letter to THE TRIBUNE of the 14th inst. mention was made of the Generals of the insurrectionary army, and also of the one who was looked up to as commander-inceined and President, or head man. It does not seem that any government has been organized, or hardly attempted, and now comes the news, in a letter addressed by, it is said, a very trustworthy party to the Inurio de la Marina, that Aguilera, so far from having come to Havana, as the rumor had II, and gone to New-York a few days since with bills of credit for \$200,000, has actually written a letter to one of his commercial friends in Manzanilla, asking him and the business men of that place to give their adhesion to the movement, and inshuating, in give their adhesion to the movement, and inshuating, in said letter, that there was a disagreement between Cespedos and immedi. Their plans, it appears, could not be made to agree. Aguilera, it is said, is now, or was recently in the vicinity of Santingo de Cuba. But more: the rumor runs that several others of the chiefs wish to the rumor runs that several others of the chiefs wish to

their promised duty. Now, you will observe that these are rumors, and in the absence of positive facts, nothing more is known. There has been no movement in the West, except the affair at Calendaria, and that was suffocated in a moment. Let it be said, however, in this place, that the insurrection extends over a large scope of country, and is a matter of serious concern. It will not do now to ridicule it as a small affair. To be sure, in one sense it is as yet, but for all that it has caused an immense destruction of property, and the Government will have to employ strong means to crush it.

Col. Lofio lately made a march with his column to Port Minati in order to get provisions for the troops at Tumas. His report is interesting. Marching out of the former place with his trains he was attacked at various points on the route, but invariably from behind trees and bushes. As soon as the insurgenis fired they immediately left in haste. They did not stay to receive his fire. He sailled out at different times and captured parties, and some of their flags. Their banner is a sun on a white field, with stripes of different colors. Two or three only of his force were wounded, as the enemy shot, seemingly, without any attempt at accuracy. The rumor of the surreuder of some 200 Spanish troops near Santiago de Caba has not been confirmed.

Yesterday five Americans and one Creole who arrived in the Bignylile were soired by the police before tiev got

been confirmed.

Yesterday five Americans and one Creole who arrived in the Bienville were seized by the police before they got ashore. The proper information upon which this action was based had been received in advance of their arrival.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION-GOVERNMENT SALE OF PROVISIONS TO THE POOR-BLOCKADE OF JACMEL-SPANISH STEAMERS.

By the arrival of the brig Marguerite from Port au Prince we are in receipt of later Haytian advices. The Moniteur, the official organ of the Government, has a review of the situation as it stood at the end of October. It says: "While in the capital and a majority of the larger towns of the Republic legitimate authority, as constituted by the people, maintains itself as strength and is respected, while in all parts the mass of the population are enthusiastic in favor of President Salnaye, at St. Mare Nissage Saget has proclaimed himself President. He has formed his Government, appointed secretaries, and is preparing to lesue \$6,000,000 of paper money; but, meanwhile, he does not date to leave the city, in which he has been shut up more than six months. Is not this the hight of absurdity! The insurgents—we speak of those who are at the head of the rebellion—are not backward in sharing the spoils, and they are possessing themselves of all the incrative posts. Is not such conduct easy to be understood! When will the people cease to allow themselves to be trifled with by these fomenters of discord, whose only ambition is to elevate themselves upon the ruins of an edutee which our fathers took such pains to construct! In the South the same scenes are presenting themselves on a somewhat larger scale. Gen. Pomingue has been proclaimed President of the State of Southern Havit. He has lost no time in forming a Council of State, a Chamber of Accounts, &c. An issue of \$5,000,000 in paper money has been authorized, and the Government has established a monopoly of the sale of provisions. Power is centralized in the hands of a General Secretary, who countersigns the acts of the President of the South, which bear likewise the signatures of the members of the Council of State.

The Government having given notice of the closing of Nissage Saget has proclaimed himself President. He has

THE INDIAN WAR.

A TREATY WITH RED CLOUD.

St. Louis, Nov. 26.-Gen. Auger has received the particulars of the signing of the treaty by Red Cloud

POLICY OF THE CAMPAIGN-A TALK WITH GEN. SHERIDAN.

A correspondent of The St. Louis Democrat writes from Fort Hayes, Kansas, under date of Nov. 15:
Yesterday we returned to Hayes and made a short visit to the fort, meeting tom. Sheridam and the few efficers of the expedition, who remained until to-day to Join the centium.

The centium of the whole force in the field coasists of field Cavarry four companies of the Sh Cavarry to companies of the Jac Cavarry for companies of the Infantry, and Forsythe's scouts—amounting to to about 3,000 form. There is a part of a resimilarly and Forsythe's scouts—amounting to to about 3,000 form. There is a part of a resimilar at Fort Wallice—probably a freeze-and quite a force coming from the south-west to bin form Sully seculiarity, and the south-west to bin form Sully seculiarity. Aparelle, it is reported that this force from the south-west has wan it quite a large body of the Ute Indians, who have always been friendly. The prin spal trues who are hostile are the Arra pahots, Apaches, Klowas, Comanches, and a mixed outlawed band called Dog Soldiers. These Bog Soldiers are composed of Indians driven out of various tribes for cowardice and other crimes, who have banded the medices together until they have become a tangerous tribe. They are called the Dog Soldiers because the villest word an indian can use is to call a man a stog. Hence, these outcasts and frechocters are thus designated, and by reason of their excellent drill they are calculasticated file in class—men who are not allowed to live among the whites. The trible of Jog Soldiers was among it hose for which was among all other tribes. writes from Fort Hayes, Kansas, under date of Nov. 15: men, who live with the Indians, and are the very worst of their class—hien who are not allowed to live among the whites. The tribe of 10g Soldlers was among those tho attacked Co. Forsythe's scouts on the Republican, and killed Lieut. Receier. They remain scattered about the head-auters of the streams north of the Smoky Hill Fork, and will probably siny north of the rathoad during the Winter.

inter.
four tribes-Commelies, Apaches, Kiowas and the winter.

The four tribes-Comsoches, Apaches, Klowas and Arrapah es—have aiready gone south of the Arkansas River, where they build their lodges for the Winter. All these mames are familiar, as being the bravest of all the Indians of the Plants. Taken all tegether, they will manber from 3,000 to 5,000 warriers, making quite a formulable grapy when we consider that they are all spenning armed with earbines, and hearly every one with two good revolvers, heside their arrows and knives. They have, during the past year, taken great pains to my as an enter anomalation as they possibly could, using the gills

army when we consider that they are all specimins armed with carbines, and hearly every one with two good revolvers, heside their arrows and knives. They have, during the past year, taken great pains to buy as much ammunation as they possibly could, using the gifts granted them by the commission last year for this purpose, which shows the extience foily of that kind of polley, and rejeats the old story of indian treasory. The excuse for issuing arms and ammunition to the tribes is that they may be able to kill outlied, when every old kinder will tell you that the Indian never kills buffale with a gen, but always mes his bow and arrow, satting his gun to go to war with.

This Indian expedition thus becomes of vital interest, and upon its success or failure depends the sately of me people on the frontier, the progress of the rational west, and the future policy of dealing with the Indians. After the fronties commenced on the Solomou and along the stations of the road, it was decided not to give the castomacy annuities to the indians. Two simil expeditions were sent north, resulting in a partial success. All the tribes, except the Dog Soldiers, are now on their whiter grounds, incensed at not receiving their amunities, and seemingly ready for war.

Gen. Sheridan's policy seems to be to wait until all these tribes are fully settled in their Winter quarters, then move upon them in their lodges, destroy everything they have if possible, take away their arms, and if any are left, force them to itwo on reservations below the Arkansas, which may be set apart for them by tribes. For the accomplishment of this end, all or nearly all the triops are eavairy, well supplied with a large number of extra horses, so as to follow up whenever an attacking the past week toward Fort Douge, Gen. Sheridan going on to take command in the field. Their desimation will be most likely sear the Sand Plains, south of the Arkansas, making this a base of supplies, then attacking the past week toward Fort Douge, Gen. Sheridan to keep the Indian

pedes and tomself. Their plans, it appears, could not be made to agree. Againera, it is said, is now, or was recently in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. But more the rumor runs that several others of the chiefs wish the beat it a policy of war and not of swinding the first the head of affairs, and that there is a considerable split among them. Further, that Cespedes has written one or more letters to Havana, to some of his friends, who one or more letters to Havana, to some of his friends, who were to have got up a movement here, and to others who were to have operated in the West, accusing them of were to have operated in the West, accusing them of abandoning him, or what is equivalent, of failing in

morning, and will reach the last detachment this evening at or near Walout Creek. He will move down to the Indian country immediately, but it will probably be two or three weeks before active operations can be made. Then we may look for some severe fighting, as the Indians always fight for their iodges.

THE POLLARD ASSASSINATION.

DISPOSAL OF THE BODY—FEELING IN RICHMOND
—BEARING OF THE MURDERER. From The Richmond State Journal, Nov. 25

The body of Mr. Pollard was placed in a

netallic coffin yesterday evening, and borne to his place on the Grove Road. It was accompanied by a number of nis friends and admirers, who mourn his early death and remain true to their devotion to him in life. The scene of the assassination was an object of special interest to the people all day reaserday, and up to a late hear of the night. The blood-spots upon the bricks of the sidewalk, and the marks of the scattering shot on the bricks of the office, and the open window opposite whence came the messenger of death, were gazed at by the curious with morbid wonder. There must have been from thirty to forty backshot in the discharged barrel of the gun, as the side of the house where Mr. Pollard fell was marked by half a score of indentations. The strong feeling in this community against Mr. Pollard has been the legitimate consequence of the course he pursued in his paper, which he had prostituted to the vicest purposes of slander and abuse. No man or woman in the community, high or low, felt secure against its assaults for a moment, and many very worthy ladies and gentlemen have, week after week, been assailed in a most shameful manner, when they were entirely innocent, as in this case, of even a shadow of guilt. Mr. Hanna, who is surposed to have been the real author of the article which was the cause of the murder, although Mr. Pollard was responsible, had a very narrow escape; for if, instead of lagging behind, he had been walking by the side of his friend, the scattering shot might have lodged in his body instead of against the wall. He may congratulate himself that he walks a little slow. Mr. Hanna says that on the previous day he had a presentiment that something would happen to Mr. Pollard; and it was only the hight before last, as they were riding out on the Greve road together, while passing by a lonely place, he remarked to him, "Are you not afraid somebody may attempt your assassination in your lonely drives one of these nights!" His reply was, that he did not think any one would attack him without warning him of such intention. The presentiment was soon faifilled.

Detective officer Knox testified before his friends and admirers, who mourn his early death and remain true to their devotion to him in life. The scene

winged messenger of death. We reported yester-at Messrs. Oul., Crump and John S. Wise had been d as counsel for Mr. Grant. It should have been obert Ould, Col. Marmaduke Johnson, and John S.

and withdrive their consent. See determined to ge, and left last Saturday which week, on the Richmond, exterick-burg, and Petomac Railroad train. Her father ceived a dispatch on Monday, that she was at Mr. Dun's, sick. Mrs. Grand and her brother James went to diadelphia, and as soon as she was able to travel,

brought her nome.

ANOTHER CARD FROM MR. E. A. POLLARD.
RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—E. A. Pollard has arrived here and published a card, which appeared after dark in an extra of The State Journal. He says he comes for justice and not for vengeance; that he will devote nimisely entirely to the matter, and if the civil authorities do not bring the assussin to trial he will invoke the power of the military under the Reconstruction acts, and that he will not allow another number of The Opinion to be published. The following is the card:

Bicknown, Nov. 26.—deface I left New lork resterdar, I had read the displaces sent from Richmond glosting over an poor brother's death. As is the board for every such as event; as to the crowd-probability of the deed of hered-chering an assassin who had shor he victim from a three-story similar, secreted and loved in a room; as to this holeons salutation of death; as to thus man, resking with hinders, receiving the congrativations of his friends, "sinced the freedom of the selfice of the Fubre. Chief; as to his being menufined, unconsensed; as to efects to purjustice at death as a decourter's jury on their each state to the single of the purpus of the selfice of the Fubre. Chief; as to his being menufined, unconsensed; as to efects to purjustice at the single of the confidence; as to a decourter's jury on their each of the Fubre. Chief; as to his being menufined mentermed; as to efect to purjustice at the element. They shaue not me, they shaue not the dead. My heart is efficient to be also been the equal of this deed on a commerciary on the chicality of kickments. They shaue not me, they shaue not the dead. My heart is efficient to be also been the equal of this deed of consequent even to claim but one thing: "Justice." Whitever were the oliveness of my poor if siler, has there been the equal of this deed of consequent even before the sile in the consequence of the sile of the minute of the surfus and creaked paths of crime, has there been the equal of this deed of considering all its cream

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH.Mitchell & Co,'s bub and spoke manu-

factory in Cinemaati was burned yesterday. Loss \$12,000.

The injunctions against Murray, Eddy & Co.'s toyington Ky, Integral burney. The Atlantic Garden Theater, in Philadel-

phia, was again on fire, yesterday. The front wall and injured four firemen, three of them seriously. Michael McFadden of Somerville, Mass,

ad on Wednessday evening, on his way home from ision store with edibles for a Thanksgiving dinner BREACH OF PROMISE UNDER CAN DIAN LAW. MONTREAL, Nov. 26 .- The Court of Review

MONTREAL, NOV. 20.—The Court of Review were occupied to-day with the case of Grange agt. Bening, an action for \$40,000 damages, for breach of promise. A demarter had been raised in the court below, on the plea that Lower Canada law did not recognize a breach of promise to marry as actionable. The demurrer was dismissed, and the judgment confirmed. OHIO AND THE CATTLE DISEASE.

OHIO AND THE CATTLE DISEASE.

COLUMBUS, NOV. 25.—The Governor has appointed Dr. Wm. Clendenin of Cincinnati, Daniel McMillan of Xenia, E. Messenger of Marion, James Stockdale of Laucaster, and Thomas V. Riker of Upper Sandusky, Commissioners of the State to attend the Convention to be held at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1, which will meet to investigate the cattle disease.

BEQUESTS BY A CITIZEN OF TROY. TROY, Nov. 26.-George Bristol's will gives

to the American Bible Society 45,000, to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church \$1,000, to the American Female Guardian Society, and to the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society, \$1,000. SINKING OF A TUG IN LAKE ERIE. BUFFALO, Nov. 26 .- The tug-boat O. L. Swift

FASHIONABLE WEDDING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—A fashionable wedding was celebrated in St. Paul's Charch edities at 1 o'clock to-day. A gentleman from New-York led to the airtar a Baltimore girl. This is the fourth wedding in fashionable society in Baltimore within a week.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 26.—The Legislature ad-

PRICE FOUR CENTS. "THE ERMINE IN THE RING."*

This is the title of an article published three weeks ago as a supplement to Putnam's Monthly for November. It is an extraordinary production every way, in subject, manner of treatment, and style. It is a record of human shame. It calls men by their names. It recounts with a simplicity that startles you what they have been doing. There is a great deal to instruct the reader collaterally, but the interest centers

as it should do around the three heroes of the "nar-

rative." These three heroes are George G. Barnard,

Albert Cardozo, and Richard O'Gorman. Now

George G. Barnard and Albert Cardozo are Judges of

the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.

Riebard O'Gorman is Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and the "Narrative" tells the world with marvelous exactness how these three men were induced by Fernando Wood to help him to \$180,000 out of the City Treasury. Two of these men sit daily in judgment on every variety of legal questions which concern a human being. All sorts of social disputes, of family controversies, of business deficiencies, involving honor, reputation, life, and property, are daily submitted to the judgment of these two men. It is the business of Richard O'Gorman to represent the City of New-York in a legal capacity; represent the City of New-York in a legal capacity; to protect its interest therein; to ward off attempts on the treasury made under color of legal proceedings, and to keep plunderers at arm's length. The "Narrative" tells us how these three men betrayed their trust. It calls no hard names; it does not deal in a single expletive; its tone is even subdued; but there is in it throughout, a fidelity to truth so cold and remorseless that it makes you shiver. How it will effect these three men is yet to be known. Everybedy has heard of the "Fernando Wood lease case." We say, "has heard of it." It is doubtful if 50 people out of the 1,000,000 in this city really know or care anything about the particulars. O, no! Why should they If Wood has cheated the City out of \$180,000, and these three men have helped him to do it, why, it is less than 20 cents apiece, as a contribution, from each soul—and it is a great satisfaction to know that it might have been much worse. Will not this "Narrative" stir up the people to a sense of their danger? For no one can tell whom next may be forced to attempt to protect his rights in a court where the longest purse is sure to win. But to our history:

The "Exmine in the Ring" is, in substance, the ex-

For no one can tell whom next may be lorted to ave tempt to protect his rights in a court where the longest purse is sure to win. But to our history:

The "Ermine in the Ring" is, in substance, the explanation of a beaten lawyer to his clients of the way in which their cause was lost. These clients are the tax-payers of the City of New-York who are adjudged to pay the \$180,000 to Fernando Wood. The lawyer whose explanation is thus made is not Richard O'Gorman, the leading counsel for the city in this Wood lease case, and the official defender of the city's treasury. No, on the contrary, Richard O'Gorman labors successfully to let the assailants into the fastness which he had voluntered by a sacred promise to guard. This explanation to clients, so far as furnishing the facts is concerned is that of Isaiah T. Williams, esq., the counsel associated with Richard O'Gorman for the city, who worked with all his might from first to last to prevent the intended robbery, and who probably would have succeeded in spite of Barnard and Cardezo, if O'Gorman had done his duty.

The narrative, however, assumes to be something The narrative, however, assumes to be something more than mere explanation. It is, as the writer avows, an attempt to check wickedness by turning upon it the power of an aroused public opinion. He believes that the United States are healthy, and honest, and good, and that when the people are made to feel the real significance of such a gross public evil as that of a prostituted Supreme Court of New-York City, the mere effect of the universal contempt which will focus upon the dishonored bench from the milion souls of the city, the three millions of the State, the thirty millions of the Umon, will go far to shrivel the criminals into invisibility and leave their places to be filled by better men. We extract the writer's introductory statement of this doctrine and purpose:

pose:
This transaction bears with immediate and inten-force upon some of the most vital and present problem of the republic. It suggests, with great clearness, suc-

of the republic. It suggests, with great clearness, such questions as these:

Is the American theory of republican government a failure, thus far, for great cities?

Is an elective judiciary in great cities practically a source of corruption and injustice!

Is it hopeless to seek to purify the, municipal government of New York City!

Single That That shows them to be as practical as life. That fact is, that the discussion of a vigilance committee for the City of New-York, after the pattern of that of San Francisco, becomes more and more frequent among honest citizens.

Prateisco, becomes more and more that the corruption of the New-York City Government is beyond cure, for the teason that the evil has now ceased to interest the public attention; that good clitzens have become apathetic of the subject; and that thus nobody will try in any way to interfere with the doings of the "Ring."

To believe this, is to despair of the Republic. And as a matter of fact, whatever may be concluded as to the earcer of the Chizchs' Association as a whole, the history of the first beginnings of that body substantially proves

for such a purpose, probably none can be more important than the simple yet difficult process of piain and authentic narration. The American mind is, as a whole, so just, so clean, so morally healthy, that the mere statement is a great evil, proved and believed, attracts a pressure of ethical opposition which is (humanly speaking) sure to extirpate the evil, sooner or later. In the long run, the United States is sure to do right.

New-York is the exponent of all that is worst, not in the State of New-York only, but in the country. By its importance as a head and a heart of commercial and literary and traveling, and all other movements, in a word, by virtue of its position as the chief ceater of all out national life—by virtue of this, it is necessary and proper that it should receive attention and influence from all the rest. This theory has aiready been reduced into successful practice by the "Metropalitan Commissions" that are governing New-York City, and which, in their most general sense, are the superior average morality of the State enforced upon the inferior morality of the edg. It is in the strong hope of materially reculoring the attack upon the worst citadel of evil in the United States, that the present true story is told.

upon the worst change of evil in the United States, that the present true story is told.

It would be a delightful experience, if a mere nar-native of the doings of wicked efficials should suffice to drive them out of office. And yet suppose that a record could be produced (as we have promised it shall be if necessary), of one flagrant transaction after another, and another, and another, and so on. as full as the present one, as open and detailed in its explanations of the secret tricks and manipulatings of these had men, would not the effect of the accu-mulation of frightful truth after time paralyze and destroy them, just as in the contrary manner the effect of the so-called "cumulative poisons" paralyzes and destroys the healthy body! Or to avoid further exdestroys the heatthy body! Or to avoid include ex-positives will Barnard, Cardozo and O'Gormon retire from public life, and rid the bench and the bar of their discreditable official presence? It can do no harm to make this suggestion, a compliance with which would save a vast deal of labor in preparing

further "narratives."
The story itself of "The Ermine in the Ring" may be condensed into the following enumeration of

points: On December 12 and 14, 1865, the Common Council voted to renew certain leases of rooms in Wood's building, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., the rooms being

tuilding, Nos. 115 and 417 Nassau-st., the rooms being nominally for the use of the City Law Department. The former tent had been \$8,200 a year; the new rent was to be \$18,000 a year.

It is perfectly notorious that the old rent was more than they were worth. The Corporation Counsel had not used them at all but occupied other rooms at Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st. Other parties had occupied portions of them, and paid a second rent to Wood, who thus "collected two rents for rooms whose nominal occupants were paying a third rent elsewhere." occupants were paying a third rent elsewhere.

occupants were paying a third rent elsewhere."

The resolution was carried by means of the distribution of about \$10,000 to members of the Common Council, and the promise of about as much more.

Mayor Gunther signed the resolution, and then, it seems, retracted his signature, or tried to do so, on the ground that it was fraudulent; and finally, or possibly at first, for the Mayor's story is confused, bangained with the Aldermen to "be in favor of it if they would "be in favor of the Ann-st. Extension," which would raise the value of some property of his own.

sion," which would raise the value of some property of his own.

Controller Brennau, however, never executed and delivered the leases. Mr. Wood gave notice (April 10, 1866.) that he meant, however, to collect the rent.

Oct. 17, 1853, Mr. O'German, calling Mr. Williams to his aid, brought an equity suit in behalf of the City to have the resolution of Dec. 12-14, 1865, set aside as void for frand. In February, 1867, Wood sued out a mandamus to make the new Controller, R. B. Con-nolly, pay the new rent, but failed. About this time the injunction on the Controller, which had been procured by Mr. C. C. Puilman, was dissolved, and another was obtained from Judge E. Darwin Smith, to keep the Controller's purse start during the suit. Judge Farnard obtained Judge Smith's signature to this. But just here, Judge Barnard, who had for some time been opposed in politics to Wood, effected a reconciliation with him, changed sides on the City's

suit, and five weeks after getting out the Smith injunction ordered it vacated in Wood's interest. At the same time he issued an illegal peremptory mandamus to Mr. Connolly to pay the new rent. By an extremely narrow escape for the city, this payment was prevented. Wood's policy now changed from fury to delay, and his counsel put off and put off the case until it could be brought before Judge Cardozo. This was done in January, 1868, when Cardozo, by a deliberate falsification of the words of the complaint, made an "order settling the issues."

the complaint, made an "order settling the issues" in such a way that the question of fraud in procuring the vote of the Common Council could not be tried, ADJOURNMENT OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE. * "The Ermine in the Ring; Supplement to Putners's Mygazine, Nov.,